

THE DIAGONAL OF TROPICAL MATROID VARIETIES AND CYCLE INTERSECTIONS

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ABSTRACT. We define an intersection product of tropical cycles on matroid varieties (via cutting out the diagonal) and show that it is well-behaved. In particular, this enables us to intersect cycles on moduli spaces of tropical rational marked curves \mathcal{M}_n and $\mathcal{M}_n^{\text{lab}}(\Delta, \mathbb{R}^r)$. This intersection product can be extended to smooth varieties (whose local models are matroid varieties). We also study pull-backs of cycles and rational equivalence.

1. INTRODUCTION

For each loopfree matroid M with ground set E there is an associated tropical cycle $B(M) \subset \mathbb{R}^E$. It is a fan with lineality space $\mathbb{R} \cdot (1, \dots, 1)$ whose dimension is equal to the rank of the matroid. These objects, which we call *matroid varieties* here, have been studied, among others, by Sturmfels, Ardila, Klivans, Speyer and Feichtner [S3, AK, S2, FS]. Matroid varieties generalise the tropicalisations of classical linear spaces and can therefore be considered as tropical linear spaces. In particular, they are natural candidates for being the local building blocks of *smooth* tropical varieties. Therefore, it has been expected that on such spaces a well-behaved intersection product of tropical subcycles exists. The aim of this article is to construct this intersection product, to analyse some of its properties and to relate it to other notions such as rational equivalence. As in [AR1, section 9] for \mathbb{R}^n and in [A1, section 1] for L_k^n , our construction is based on finding rational functions on the product $B(M) \times B(M)$ which cut out the diagonal $\Delta_{B(M)}$.

An intersection product on matroid varieties was presented before by Kristin Shaw (cf. [S1]). Her alternative approach uses tropical modifications to give a recursive definition. In particular, the observation that elementary quotients of matroids correspond to tropical modifications is due to her. In theorem 8.10, we show that both definitions of intersection products on matroid varieties agree — therefore, the advantages of both approaches can be combined.

In section 3 we show that any matroid variety contained in a second one can be cut out from the second one by explicitly given rational functions. Applying this in section 4 to the diagonal of a matroid variety sitting in the cartesian product enables us to construct an intersection product of cycles on $B(M)$ having the usual properties.

In our terminology, $B(M)$ denotes a “tropical affine cone” with lineality space $L = \mathbb{R} \cdot (1, \dots, 1)$. A priori, our intersection product is defined on this cycle. Therefore, section 5 is devoted to carrying over this intersection product to the projectivisation $B(M)/L$. This is a mainly technical task. In section 6, we give a definition of smooth tropical varieties (whose local models are $B(M)/L$) and extend the intersection product to this case.

As an application, in section 7 we identify (on the level of tropical varieties) the moduli spaces of tropical rational curves \mathcal{M}_n and $\mathcal{M}_n^{\text{lab}}(\Delta, \mathbb{R}^r)$ with matroid varieties obtained from the complete graph K_{n-1} and hence get an intersection product on these spaces. Finally, in sections 8 resp. 9 we study pull-backs of cycles resp. rational equivalence.

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Convention 1.1. In the following, unless explicitly told otherwise, all matroids are assumed to be loopfree (that means that each element of the ground set has rank 1).

2. PRELIMINARIES

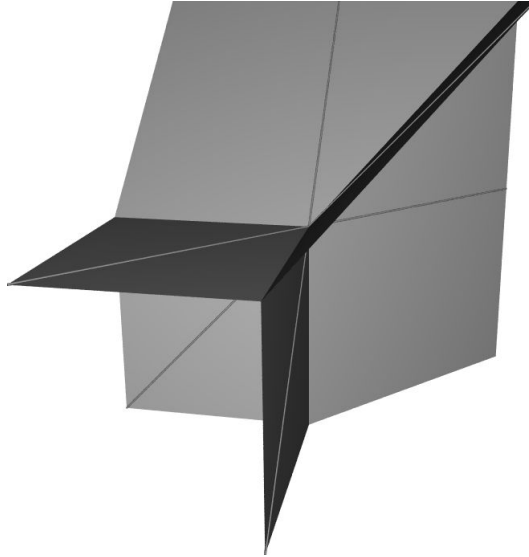
We start with recalling the definition of a matroid variety. We state a few general results about matroid varieties which are needed in the following.

Let $M = (E, \mathcal{B})$ be a loopfree matroid of rank $r(M)$ with ground set $E = \{1, \dots, n\}$. It defines a tropical fan cycle $B(M)$ of dimension $r(M)$ in \mathbb{R}^n whose support set can be described as follows: To each point $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$ one can associate a matroid M_p whose bases are the p -minimum bases of M (where the p -weight of a basis B is $\sum_{i \in B} p_i$). The point p lies in the support of $B(M)$ if and only if the matroid M_p is (still) loopfree. As tropical cycle, $B(M)$ can be obtained from the unimodular fan $\mathcal{B}(M)$ consisting of the cones

$$\langle \mathcal{F} \rangle := \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i \cdot V_{F_i} : \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{p-1} \geq 0, \lambda_p \in \mathbb{R} \right\},$$

where $\mathcal{F} = (\emptyset \subsetneq F_1 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq F_{p-1} \subsetneq F_p = E)$ is a chain of flats in M , and $V_F = -\sum_{i \in F} e_i$ denotes the vector corresponding to the flat F . Here $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ denotes the standard basis of \mathbb{R}^n . Equipped with trivial weights 1 for each facet, $\mathcal{B}(M)$ is balanced (as defined for example in [AR1, 2.6]). We call the resulting tropical cycle $B(M)$ the *matroid variety* corresponding to M . Following [AK], we call $\mathcal{B}(M)$ the *fine subdivision* of $B(M)$. Note that, by definition, $B(M)$ has lineality space $\mathbb{R} \cdot (e_1 + \dots + e_n)$.

The following picture shows the fine subdivision of the matroid variety $B(U_{3,4})$ (modulo its lineality space $\mathbb{R} \cdot (1, 1, 1, 1)$). Here $U_{3,4}$ denotes the uniform matroid of rank 3 on the set $N := \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ whose bases are the 3-subsets of N (cf. example 7.1). The maximal cones of $\mathcal{B}(U_{3,4})$ are of the form $\langle \emptyset \subsetneq \{i\} \subsetneq \{i, j\} \subsetneq \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \rangle$.



Recall that the direct sum $M \oplus N$ of two matroids M and N is the matroid whose ground set is the disjoint union $E(M) \cup E(N)$ and whose set of bases is the set $\{B_M \cup B_N : B_M, B_N \text{ bases of } M, N \text{ respectively}\}$.

Lemma 2.1. *Let M, N be matroids. Then the two tropical cycles $B(M \oplus N)$ and $B(M) \times B(N)$ are equal.*

Proof. The equality of the support sets follows from the equality of matroids

$$(M \oplus N)_{(p,q)} = M_p \oplus N_q$$

(see also [S2, proposition 2.5]). As all occurring weights are 1, that also shows the equality of the cycles. \square

Our next remark about matroid varieties concerns their local structure. Let us fix our terminology first.

Let X be a tropical cycle in a vector space V and let p be a point in X . We define $\text{Star}_X(p)$ to be the cycle (in V) associated to $\text{Star}_{\mathcal{X}}(\{p\})$ (cf. [R, section 1.2.3]), where \mathcal{X} is a polyhedral structure of X containing the cell $\{p\}$. In other words, $\text{Star}_X(p)$ is the fan cycle containing all vectors v such that $p + \epsilon v \in |X|$ for sufficiently small (positive) ϵ (with inherited weights).

Lemma 2.2. *Let $B(M)$ be a matroid variety and p a point in $B(M)$. Then we have*

$$\text{Star}_{B(M)}(p) = B(M_p),$$

where M_p is the matroid whose bases are the p -minimum bases of M .

Proof. The statement follows from the identity $M_{p+\epsilon v} = (M_p)_v$ for any vector v and sufficiently small ϵ . \square

Any matroid M can be decomposed into a direct sum $M = M_1 \oplus \dots \oplus M_k$ of connected submatroids which is unique up to reordering (cf. [O, corollary 4.2.13]). It follows from lemma 2.1 that the (maximal) lineality space of $B(M)$ is of dimension at least the number of connected components k . Here, a lineality space L of a tropical cycle $C \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^n such that C is invariant under translations by vectors in L (see section 5 for further terminology). The next lemma states that equality holds.

Lemma 2.3. *Let M be a matroid on the ground set E and let $B(M)$ be the corresponding matroid variety. Let L be its maximal lineality space. Then the equation*

$$\dim(L) = \text{number of connected components of } M$$

holds. In particular, if M is connected, then L is just spanned by $(1, \dots, 1)$.

Proof. Obviously, it suffices to show that M is disconnected if $\dim(L) > 1$. So let us assume that L is more than the span of $(1, \dots, 1)$. Then L must contain some vector V_S with $\emptyset \subsetneq S \subsetneq E$. The fact that V_S is contained in the lineality space of $B(M)$ means that $M_{\lambda V_S}$ stays the same for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$; in particular, $M_{V_S} = M$. Hence all bases of M have the same V_S -weight, i.e. have the same number of elements in S (resp. $E \setminus S$). This shows that S is a separator (i.e. a union of connected components). \square

We finish this section by showing that a matroid variety $B(M)$ is always irreducible (i.e. any subcycle X of $B(M)$ of the same dimension is $X = m \cdot B(M)$ for some integer m). Moreover, by lemma 2.2 this implies that a matroid variety $B(M)$ is locally irreducible (i.e. for every point p in $B(M)$, the local fan $\text{Star}_{B(M)}(p)$ is also irreducible, cf. [R, definition

1.2.27]). To show irreducibility, let us recall that for any cycle $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ of pure dimension k the *projective degree* of X is given by

$$\deg(X) := \deg(\max\{0, x_1, \dots, x_n\}^{n-k} \cdot X).$$

It follows easily from [S2, section 3] that each matroid variety has projective degree 1 (moreover, Fink shows a converse statement in [F, theorem 6.5]). As in the classical case, this implies irreducibility, though this implication is not quite as trivial as $B(M)$ could be split into cycles with possibly negative weights.

Lemma 2.4. *Each matroid variety $B(M)$ is irreducible, and therefore, by lemma 2.2, also locally irreducible.*

Proof. Let k be the dimension of $B(M)$ and let H be a translation of

$$\max\{0, x_1, \dots, x_n\}^{n-k} \cdot \mathbb{R}^n.$$

As $\deg(B(M)) = 1$ and both $B(M)$ and H carry only positive weights, it is not hard to see that for a generic point p in $B(M)$, there is a suitable translation H such that $\{p\} = |B(M)| \cap |H|$. Now let X be a subcycle of $B(M)$ of the same dimension. For p and H as before, we must have $H \cdot X = \deg(X) \cdot \{p\}$, and therefore $X = \deg(X) \cdot B(M)$. \square

3. MATROID QUOTIENTS AND RATIONAL FUNCTIONS

Let us fix a set E with n elements and let O be the (trivial) matroid of rank n on E (i.e. the only basis is given by the whole set E). Following the construction of [AK] described earlier, we get a subdivision $\mathcal{B}(O)$ of \mathbb{R}^n , with minimal cone $\mathbb{R} \cdot (1, \dots, 1)$, which is also called *braid arrangement*. By construction, any other matroid M on n elements produces a subfan $\mathcal{B}(M)$ of this subdivision $\mathcal{B}(O)$. For two matroids M and N , we conclude

$$|\mathcal{B}(N)| \subseteq |\mathcal{B}(M)| \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{B}(N) \subseteq \mathcal{B}(M) \Leftrightarrow \{\text{flats of } N\} \subseteq \{\text{flats of } M\}.$$

In the following, we just write $B(N) \subseteq B(M)$ in this situation. The last equivalence has the following consequences on the rank functions of M and N .

Lemma 3.1. *Let M and N be matroids of rank r resp. s such that $B(N) \subseteq B(M)$. Let $A \subseteq B$ be arbitrary subsets of E . Then the equation*

$$r_M(A) - r_N(A) \leq r_M(B) - r_N(B)$$

holds. Plugging in $A = \emptyset$ and $B = E$, we obtain

$$r_N(A) \leq r_M(A) \leq r_N(A) + r - s.$$

Proof. As $\text{cl}_M(A) \subseteq \text{cl}_N(A)$ for any set A , we can assume that A and B are closed in M . By induction, we can also assume $r_M(B) - r_M(A) = 1$, i.e. $B = \text{cl}_M(A \cup x)$ for an element $x \in B \setminus A$. It follows $\text{cl}_N(B) = \text{cl}_N(\text{cl}_M(A \cup x)) = \text{cl}_N(A \cup x)$, i.e. $r_N(B) - r_N(A) \leq 1$, which proves the claim. Another proof is contained in [O, proposition 7.3.6]. \square

We will now see that there is a notion in matroid theory which captures containment of matroid varieties. This notion is based on the following standard constructions for matroids.

Let Q be a matroid on the set $E \cup R$. Then the *deletion* $Q \setminus R$ is the matroid on E given by the rank function

$$r_{Q \setminus R}(A) = r_Q(A),$$

whereas the *contraction* Q/R is the (potentially not loopfree) matroid on E given by

$$r_{Q/R}(A) = r_Q(A \cup R) - r_Q(R).$$

Note that Q/R is loopfree if and only if R is a flat in Q . The next definition (following [O, section 7.3]) combines both operations.

Definition 3.2. Let M and N be matroids of rank r resp. s on the same ground set E . We call N a *quotient* of M if there exists a third matroid Q on the ground set $E \cup R$ such that $M = Q \setminus R$ and $N = Q/R$. In this case, we have $r - s = r_Q(E) + r_Q(R) - r_Q(Q)$. Furthermore, if $r - s = 1$, we call N an *elementary quotient* of M .

Now, in fact, containment of matroid varieties is related to quotients as follows.

Proposition 3.3. *The matroid variety $B(N)$ is a subcycle of $B(M)$ if and only if N is a quotient of M .*

A quite lengthy proof can be found in [O, proposition 7.3.6]. To be self-contained, we give a short proof here. We use the following criterion for rank functions.

Theorem 3.4 ([O] theorem 1.4.14). *Let r be an integer valued function on the set of subsets of E . Then r is the rank function of a matroid if and only if it satisfies the following properties.*

- (1) $r(\emptyset) = 0$.
- (2) If $A \subseteq E$ and $x \in E$, then $r(A) \leq r(A \cup x) \leq r(A) + 1$.
- (3) If $A \subseteq E$ and $x, y \in E$ such that $r(A \cup x) = r(A \cup y) = r(A)$, then $r(A \cup x \cup y) = r(A)$.

Proof of proposition 3.3. If N is a quotient of M , then it follows straight from the definitions that any flat of N is also closed in M . This proves one implication.

For the other direction, let us assume $B(N) \subseteq B(M)$. First, we fix a set R with $r - s$ elements. We define a matroid Q on $E \cup R$ by assigning to each subset $I \cup J \subseteq E \cup R$ the rank

$$r_Q(I \cup J) = \min\{r_M(I) + |J|, r_N(I) + r - s\}. \quad (3.1)$$

Using the inequalities of lemma 3.1 and plugging in $I \cup \emptyset$, $I \cup R$ and $\emptyset \cup R$, we see that indeed $Q \setminus R = M$ and $Q/R = N$.

It remains to check, by using the criteria of theorem 3.4, that r_Q is indeed a rank function. The first criterion is trivial, the second one follows from the corresponding property of r_M and r_N . As for the third criterion, for a given $A = I \cup J$, note that if adding an element x does not increase the first term of the minimum in equation (3.1), then it does not increase the second term either, as we have $r_N(I \cup x) - r_N(I) \leq r_M(I \cup x) - r_M(I)$ by lemma 3.1. So the third property follows from the respective property of r_N (if the minimum in equation (3.1) is attained in the second term) and r_M (otherwise). This finishes the proof. \square

Remark 3.5. Note that the matroid Q we constructed is minimal in the following sense. It is loopfree, R is independent and closed in Q and $r(Q) = r(M)$ (cf. [O, lemma 7.3.3]).

Let us use proposition 3.3 now. We start again with two matroids N and M such that $B(N) \subseteq B(M)$. Let Q be the matroid we constructed in the previous proof and assume $R = \{1, \dots, r - s\}$. Instead of deleting (or contracting) the whole set R we might do the following: For given $i, j \geq 0$ with $i + j \leq r - s$, we can define the matroid

$$Q \setminus i / j := (Q \setminus \{1, \dots, i\}) / \{i + 1, \dots, i + j\}$$

on the ground set $E \cup \{i + j + 1, \dots, r - s\}$. Of course, as Q is symmetric in R , we could as well have chosen any other subsets of R with i resp. j elements. Particularly interesting are the matroids $M_i := Q \setminus i / (r - s) - i$ with ground set E . We see directly from the definition that $M_0 = N$, $M_{r-s} = M$ and $r_{M_i}(E) = s + i$. Moreover, one can easily check that $B(M_i) \subseteq B(M_j)$ holds for all $i \leq j$ (either by computing the flats using for example [O, proposition 3.3.1] or by noting that $Q \setminus i / (r - s) - j$ is a matroid that makes M_i a quotient of M_j). The rank function of M_i is given by

$$r_{M_i}(A) := \min\{r_N(A) + i, r_M(A)\}.$$

Summarising, we get the following statement.

Corollary 3.6. *Let M and N be matroids of rank r resp. s such that $B(N) \subseteq B(M)$. Then there exists a sequence of matroids M_i with the properties $M_0 = N$, $M_{r-s} = M$, $r_{M_i}(E) = r_N(E) + i$, and $B(M_i) \subseteq B(M_{i+1})$.*

Remark 3.7. The matroid-theoretic counterpart of this statement can be found in [O, proposition 7.3.5].

The previous corollary suggests to study elementary quotients in more detail. Before we do that, let us have a look towards the geometric meaning of deletions and contractions of matroids.

Let Q be matroid on the set $E \cup R$ and let $B(Q)$ be its matroid variety in $\mathbb{R}^{E \cup R}$. Assume that R is a flat of Q (i.e. Q/R is loopfree) and that there exists a basis B of Q such that $R \cap B = \emptyset$ (i.e. $r(Q) = r(Q \setminus R)$). From that, we construct two tropical cycles in \mathbb{R}^E . First, the projection map $\pi_R : \mathbb{R}^{E \cup R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^E$ produces the push-forward $(\pi_R)_*(B(Q))$ (for the definition of push-forward, see e.g. [R, definition 1.3.6]). Second, we can take the closure of $B(Q)$ in $(\mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\})^{E \cup R}$ and perform the intersection $\overline{B(Q)} \cap (\mathbb{R}^E \times \{-\infty\}^R)$ with a coordinate plane at infinity. In other words, we intersect $B(Q)$ with $\mathbb{R}^E \times \{-\lambda\}^R$, where λ is a large real number. Let us denote the resulting set/cycle in \mathbb{R}^E by $B(Q)^{\cap R}$. Now, the following statement relates these geometric constructions to the matroid-theoretic notions of contraction and deletion.

Lemma 3.8. *With the notations and assumptions from above, we see that the deletion of R corresponds to projecting, i.e.*

$$B(Q \setminus R) = (\pi_R)_*(B(Q)),$$

and the contraction of R corresponds to intersecting with the appropriate coordinate hyperplane at infinity, i.e.

$$B(Q/R) = B(Q)^{\cap R}.$$

Moreover, the map $\pi_R : B(Q) \rightarrow B(Q \setminus R)$ is generically one-to-one.

Remark 3.9. Note that, if the matroid Q is realisable, then the analogue classical statement is well-known. See also [S1, section 2] for similar statements.

Proof of lemma 3.8. For the first equation, let σ be a cone in $B(Q)$ and let $\mathcal{F} = (\emptyset \subsetneq F_1 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq F_r)$ be the corresponding chain of flats in Q . Then the projection of σ along π_R is obviously given by the chain \mathcal{G} with $G_i = F_i \setminus R$, which is a chain of flats in $Q \setminus R$. Hence $\pi_R(\sigma)$ is a cone in $B(Q \setminus R)$. Furthermore, for any maximal chain \mathcal{G} of flats in $Q \setminus R$, there is exactly one “lifted” chain \mathcal{F} , namely given by $F_i = \text{cl}_Q(G_i)$. Note that \mathcal{F} is maximal as we assume that Q and $Q \setminus R$ have the same rank. Thus for each maximal cone of $B(Q \setminus R)$ there is exactly one maximal cone in $B(Q)$ mapping to it (with trivial lattice index) and π_R is one-to-one over points in the interior of maximal cones.

For the second equation, we have the following chain of equivalences.

$$\begin{aligned} p \in B(Q)^{\cap R} &\Leftrightarrow (p, -\lambda, \dots, -\lambda) \in B(Q) \text{ for large } \lambda \\ &\Leftrightarrow Q_{(p, -\lambda, \dots, -\lambda)} \text{ loopfree for large } \lambda \\ &\Leftrightarrow \text{for all } a \in E \text{ there exists a basis } B \text{ of } Q \text{ such that } a \in B, |B \cap R| = r_Q(R) \\ &\quad \text{and } B \cap E \text{ is } p\text{-minimal} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \text{for all } a \in E \text{ there exists a } p\text{-minimal basis } B' \text{ of } Q/R \text{ such that } a \in B' \\ &\Leftrightarrow (Q/R)_p \text{ loopfree} \Leftrightarrow p \in B(Q/R) \end{aligned}$$

In the middle step we use that bases B' of Q/R are exactly obtained as $B' = B \cap E$, where B is basis of Q with $|B \cap R| = r_Q(R)$. \square

We now turn to the case of elementary quotients. Using the above description we will see that they are in fact related to modifications in the sense of Mikhalkin (cf. [M]). This observation was first made by Kristin Shaw (cf. [S1, proposition 2.24], to which we also refer for further details).

Proposition 3.10. *Let M and N be matroids of rank r resp. $r-1$ such that $B(N) \subseteq B(M)$. Let Q be the matroid on $E \cup \{e\}$ constructed in proposition 3.3 with $Q \setminus e = M$ and $Q/e = N$. Then $B(Q)$ is a modification of $B(M)$ along the divisor $B(N)$ in the sense of [M, section 3.3]. The modification function φ on $B(M)$ is given by its values on the vectors V_F , F closed in M as*

$$\varphi(V_F) = r_N(F) - r_M(F).$$

In particular, the divisor of φ is $\varphi \cdot B(M) = B(N)$.

Proof. Let φ be as defined above. According to our definitions it satisfies

$$(V_F, \varphi(V_F)) = V_{\text{cl}_Q(F)} \in \mathbb{R}^{E \cup \{e\}},$$

and therefore the graph of φ is contained in $B(Q)$. By remark 3.5 we can use lemma 3.8 to see that in fact $B(Q)$ is the tropical completion of the graph (as in e.g. [AR1, construction 3.3]), i.e. the unique tropical cycle containing the graph and with additional facets only in direction $V_{\{e\}}$. Therefore $B(N) = B(Q)^{\cap e}$ is exactly the divisor of φ . \square

Let us now collect the previous results in the following important corollary.

Corollary 3.11. *Let M, N be matroids such that $B(N)$ is a codimension k subcycle of $B(M)$. Then there are rational functions $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k$ such that $\varphi_1 \cdots \varphi_k \cdot B(M) = B(N)$.*

4. THE INTERSECTION PRODUCT ON MATROID VARIETIES

Our next aim is to use the results of the previous section to find rational functions cutting out the diagonal $\Delta_{B(M)}$ in the product $B(M) \times B(M)$. In fact, the only thing which is left to do is to observe that both $\Delta_{B(M)}$ and $B(M) \times B(M)$ are indeed matroid varieties. We know already from lemma 2.1 that $B(M) \times B(M) = B(M \oplus M)$. Next, we give the necessary definition concerning the diagonal $\Delta_{B(M)}$. Here, $\Delta_{B(M)}$ denotes the push-forward of $B(M)$ along the map $B(M) \rightarrow B(M) \times B(M)$, $x \mapsto (x, x)$.

Definition 4.1. Let M be a matroid on the set E . We define Δ_M to be the matroid having the ground set $E \cup E$ and the rank function $r_{\Delta_M}(A \cup B) := r_M(A \cup B)$.

The criteria of theorem 3.4 can be easily checked for the function r_{Δ_M} , so this really defines a matroid. It is also easy to see that $\{F \cup F : F \text{ flat in } M\}$ is the set of flats in Δ_M . Therefore, $|\mathcal{B}(\Delta_M)| = |\mathcal{B}_{B(M)}|$, and we can conclude that the cycles

$$B(\Delta_M) = \Delta_{B(M)}$$

are equal. Now we are ready to state the following main result.

Corollary 4.2. *Let M be a matroid of rank r . Then there exist piecewise linear functions $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_r$ on $B(M) \times B(M)$ which cut out the diagonal $\Delta_{B(M)}$, i.e.*

$$\Delta_{B(M)} = \varphi_1 \cdots \varphi_r \cdot B(M) \times B(M).$$

In fact, for the containment $B(\Delta_M) \subseteq B(M \oplus M)$ the intermediate matroids M_i from corollary 3.6 can be computed to have rank function

$$r_{M_i}(A \cup B) = \min\{r_M(A \cup B) + i, r_M(A) + r_M(B)\},$$

and following proposition 3.10 we can choose φ_i to be given by

$$\varphi_i(V_F) = \begin{cases} -1, & \text{if } r_M(A) + r_M(B) - r_M(A \cup B) \geq i \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases},$$

where $F = A \cup B$ is a flat of $M \oplus M$.

As an immediate consequence of this fact, in complete analogy to [AR1, definition 9.3] and [A1, definition 1.16], we can now define an intersection product of cycles in matroid varieties.

Definition 4.3. Let C, D be subcycles of $B(M)$ of codimension s and p . We define the intersection product $C \cdot D \in Z_{r-s-p}(B(M))$ of the cycles C and D in $B(M)$ as

$$C \cdot D = \pi_*(\varphi_r \cdots \varphi_1 \cdot C \times D),$$

where $\pi : B(M) \times B(M) \rightarrow B(M)$ is the projection to the first factor.

Note that here and in the following, we a priori stick to the definition of the functions φ_i in the last part of corollary 4.2. However, we will see later that the definition is independent of all choices. There is only one lemma to prove before we can list the basic properties of the intersection product.

Lemma 4.4. Let C, D be cycles in $B(M)$. Then $\varphi_r \cdots \varphi_1 \cdot C \times D$ is a subcycle of $\Delta_{B(M)}$. In particular, the definition of $C \cdot D$ does not depend on the chosen projection.

Proof. We prove by induction over k that

$$|\varphi_k \cdots \varphi_1 \cdot C \times D| \subseteq |\varphi_k \cdots \varphi_1 \cdot B(M) \times B(M)|.$$

for all $k = 1, \dots, r$, where the case $k = r$ proves the claim. It is clear that

$$|\varphi_k \cdot \varphi_{k-1} \cdots \varphi_1 \cdot C \times D| \subseteq |\varphi_k|_{|\varphi_{k-1} \cdots \varphi_1 \cdot C \times D|},$$

where the right hand side is the locus of non-linearity of the restriction of φ_k to the support of $\varphi_{k-1} \cdots \varphi_1 \cdot C \times D$. By the induction hypothesis, the right hand side is contained in

$$|\varphi_k|_{|\varphi_{k-1} \cdots \varphi_1 \cdot B(M) \times B(M)|}.$$

Since $\varphi_{k-1} \cdots \varphi_1 \cdot B(M) \times B(M)$ is a matroid variety, and hence locally irreducible, it follows by [R, 1.2.31] that

$$|\varphi_k|_{|\varphi_{k-1} \cdots \varphi_1 \cdot B(M) \times B(M)|} = |\varphi_k \cdots \varphi_1 \cdot B(M) \times B(M)|.$$

□

Theorem 4.5. For all subcycles C, D, E of $B(M)$, the following properties hold:

- (1) $|C \cdot D| \subseteq |C| \cap |D|$.
- (2) If C and D are fans, then $C \cdot D$ is a fan, too.
- (3) $(\varphi \cdot C) \cdot D = \varphi \cdot (C \cdot D)$ for any Cartier divisor φ on C .
- (4) $C \cdot B(M) = C$.
- (5) $C \cdot D = D \cdot C$.
- (6) If $C = \psi_1 \cdots \psi_s \cdot B(M)$, then $C \cdot D = \psi_1 \cdots \psi_s \cdot D$.
- (7) $(C \cdot D) \cdot E = C \cdot (D \cdot E)$.
- (8) $(C + D) \cdot E = C \cdot E + D \cdot E$.

Proof. (1) follows directly from lemma 4.4. Everything else except (4) follows either directly or can be deduced in exactly the same way as in the \mathbb{R}^r -case (cf. [R, 1.5.2, 1.5.5, 1.5.6, 1.5.9] or [AR1, section 9]).

It remains to prove (4). By (8) it suffices to prove (4) for irreducible cycles C . We know by (1) that $|C \cdot B(M)| \subseteq |C|$; hence the irreducibility of C implies that $C \cdot B(M) = \lambda_C \cdot C$

for some $\lambda_C \in \mathbb{Z}$. We first note that the factors λ_P are the same for every point P in $B(M)$: For any point P , the recession fan of $P \times B(M)$ is $\{0\} \times B(M)$; thus we know by [A2, proposition 2.2.2] that

$$\lambda_P = \deg(\varphi_r \cdots \varphi_1 \cdot P \times B(M)) = \deg(\varphi_r \cdots \varphi_1 \cdot \{0\} \times B(M)) = \lambda_{\{0\}}.$$

Now, as it was done in the proof of [R, proposition 1.4.15], we choose rational functions $\psi_1, \dots, \psi_{\dim(C)}$ such that $\psi_1 \cdots \psi_{\dim(C)} \cdot C \neq 0$. Then (3) implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_C \cdot (\psi_1 \cdots \psi_{\dim(C)} \cdot C) &= \psi_1 \cdots \psi_{\dim(C)} \cdot (C \cdot B(M)) \\ &= (\psi_1 \cdots \psi_{\dim(C)} \cdot C) \cdot B(M) \\ &= \lambda_{\{0\}} \cdot (\psi_1 \cdots \psi_{\dim(C)} \cdot C). \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\lambda_C = \lambda_{\{0\}}$ for all cycles C . As $\lambda_{B(M)} = 1$, it follows that $C \cdot B(M) = C$ for every C . \square

Remark 4.6. It follows from theorem 4.5 (6) that our intersection product is independent of the choice of rational functions describing the diagonal $\Delta_{B(M)}$, as each intersection product can be calculated as

$$C \cdot D = \pi_*(\Delta_{B(M)} \cdot C \times D),$$

where the right hand side is an intersection product of cycles on $B(M \oplus M)$. This is not only satisfactory, but also what we need to prove the following lemmas.

Lemma 4.7. *Let $\alpha : B(M) \rightarrow B(M')$ be a tropical isomorphism of matroid varieties and let C and D be two arbitrary cycles in $B(M)$. Then the followings holds.*

$$\alpha_*(C \cdot D) = \alpha_*(C) \cdot \alpha_*(D)$$

Proof. If $C = \psi_1 \cdots \psi_s \cdot B(M)$ is cut out by rational functions, the claim follows from theorem 4.5 (6) and the projection formula. We apply this to $\beta := \alpha \times \alpha$ (the corresponding isomorphism between $B(M) \times B(M)$ and $B(M') \times B(M')$) and the cycles $\Delta_{B(M)}$ and $C \times D$. By the previous remark, this suffices to prove the claim. \square

Lemma 4.8. *Let A_1, B_1 be cycles in $B(M_1)$ and let A_2, B_2 be cycles in $B(M_2)$. Then*

$$(A_1 \times A_2) \cdot (B_1 \times B_2) = (A_1 \cdot B_1) \times (A_2 \cdot B_2).$$

Proof. If A_1 and A_2 are cut out by rational functions, the claim follows from theorem 4.5 (6). The general statement follows from remark 4.6 using the fact that (after permuting the coordinates) $\Delta_{B(M_1)} \times \Delta_{B(M_2)} = \Delta_{B(M_1) \times B(M_2)}$. \square

Remark 4.9. Let $B(N), B(N')$ be two matroid varieties contained in third matroid variety $B(M)$. So far, we were not able to find an easy matroid-theoretic description of the intersection product $B(N) \cdot B(N')$. In general, the product is not just a matroid variety again. The easiest example where we at least get negative weights is the self-intersection of the straight line contained in the plane $\max\{0, x, y, z\} \cdot \mathbb{R}^3$ (cf. [AR1, example 3.10]). In our setup, this is given by $B(N) \subseteq B(M)$, where M is the uniform matroid of rank 3 on 4 elements (cf. example 7.1) and N is the matroid with lattice of flats $\emptyset, \{1, 2\}, \{3, 4\}, \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. It is easy to check that the self-intersection of $B(N)$ in $B(M)$ is $\mathbb{R} \cdot (1, 1, 1, 1)$ with weight -1 .

To find a general description of $B(N) \cdot B(N')$, one should probably compactify the problem in \mathbb{TP}^n , but this causes other difficulties. The only case which is understood so far is $B(M) = \mathbb{R}^n$. In this case, we form the *matroid intersection* $N \wedge N'$ (cf. [W, section 7.6]). The bases of $N \wedge N'$ are the minimal sets in

$$\{B \cap B' : B \text{ basis of } N, B' \text{ basis of } N'\}.$$

If r, s are the ranks of N, N' , then the rank of $N \wedge N'$ is greater or equal to $n - r - s$ (where equality is attained if and only if there exist bases B, B' of N, N' satisfying $B \cup B' = [n]$). Then we get

$$B(N) \cdot B(N') = \begin{cases} B(N \wedge N'), & \text{if the rank of } N \wedge N' \text{ is } n - r - s, \\ \emptyset, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

This follows essentially from extending the arguments in the proof of [S2, proposition 3.1] to the case where the coordinates of the Plücker vector are allowed to be infinite.

5. DIVIDING OUT THE LINEALITY SPACE

So far, we defined an intersection product on $B(M)$ which is a “tropical cone” in the sense that it contains the lineality space $L = \mathbb{R} \cdot (1, \dots, 1)$. But in most applications, one is really interested in $B(M)/L$. We will now discuss how the intersection product of $B(M)$ descends to $B(M)/L$. First, let us fix some terminology.

Let \mathcal{X} be a polyhedral complex in a vector space V . For a cell $\tau \in \mathcal{X}$ we denote by V_τ the linear subspace spanned by (differences of vectors in) τ . The intersection of all these subspaces $L := \bigcap_{\tau \in \mathcal{X}} V_\tau$ is called the *lineality space* of \mathcal{X} . If \mathcal{X} is a fan, L is just the unique inclusion minimal cone of \mathcal{X} . We define the polyhedral complex \mathcal{X}/L in V/L by $\mathcal{X}/L := \{q(\tau) | \tau \in \mathcal{X}\}$, where $q : V \rightarrow V/L$ is the quotient map. If \mathcal{X} is weighted, $q(\sigma)$ inherits the weight from σ .

Let X be a tropical cycle in V . A subspace $L \subseteq V$ is called a *lineality space* of X if there is a polyhedral structure \mathcal{X} of X whose lineality space is L . In this case, we denote by X/L the tropical cycle in V/L represented by \mathcal{X}/L .

Let C be a cycle in X/L and let \mathcal{C} be a polyhedral structure of C . We define the polyhedral complex $q^{-1}(\mathcal{C})$ in X to be the collection of cells $\{q^{-1}(\sigma) | \sigma \in \mathcal{C}\}$ (with weights inherited from \mathcal{C}). Furthermore, we define $q^{-1}(C)$ to be the tropical cycle associated to $q^{-1}(\mathcal{C})$. By definition, L is a lineality space of $q^{-1}(C)$.

Now, the only thing we need in order to define an intersection product on $B(M)/L$ is the following lemma.

Lemma 5.1. *Let C, D be two cycles in a matroid variety $B(M)$ and let us assume that L is a lineality space of each. Then L is also a lineality space of $C \cdot D$ (if non-zero).*

Proof. For all vectors $v \in L$ we can define the translation automorphism $\alpha_v : B(M) \rightarrow B(M)$ which sends x to $x + v$. For a subcycle of $B(M)$, having L as lineality space is equivalent to being invariant under all translations $\alpha_v, v \in L$. Now we use lemma 4.7 to see that this property is passed from C and D to $C \cdot D$. \square

Definition 5.2. Let $B(M)$ be a matroid variety with lineality space L , and let C, D be two tropical cycles in $B(M)/L$. We define the *intersection product* $C \cdot D$ of C and D in $B(M)/L$ by

$$C \cdot D := (q^{-1}(C) \cdot q^{-1}(D))/L,$$

where on the right hand side we use the previously defined intersection product on $B(M)$ (cf. definition 4.3). In words, we first take preimages of C and D in $B(M)$ and intersect them. By lemma 5.1, the result has lineality space L which we divide out again.

Remark 5.3. This definition also works for cartesian products $B(M)/L \times B(M')/L'$ as they are equal to $B(M \oplus M')/L \times L'$.

Proposition 5.4. *Let C, D be cycles in $B(M)/L$. Then $\Delta_{B(M)/L} \cdot (C \times D) = \Delta_{C \cdot D}$. In particular, we have*

$$C \cdot D = \pi_*(\Delta_{B(M)/L} \cdot C \times D),$$

where $\pi : B(M)/L \times B(M)/L \rightarrow B(M)/L$ is the projection to the first factor. Note that this is how we defined our intersection product on matroid varieties (cf. remark 4.6).

To prove this we use the following lemmata:

Lemma 5.5. *Let X be a tropical cycle with polyhedral structure \mathcal{X} whose lineality space is L . Let φ be a function which is affine linear on the cells of \mathcal{X} and let C be a cycle in X (not necessarily with lineality space L). Then the equation*

$$\varphi \cdot q^{-1} q_*(C) = q^{-1} q_*(\varphi \cdot C)$$

holds, where $q : X \rightarrow X/L$ is the quotient map.

Proof. First note that by adding a globally affine linear function to φ , we can assume $\varphi = q^* \tilde{\varphi}$ for a suitable function $\tilde{\varphi}$ on X/L . In this case, it is obvious from the definitions and projection formula that both sides equal $q^{-1} q_*(\tilde{\varphi} \cdot q_*(C))$. \square

Lemma 5.6. *Let L be a lineality space of a matroid variety $B(M)$, and $q : B(M) \rightarrow B(M)/L$ the corresponding quotient map. Let C, D be cycles in $B(M)$ such that L is a lineality space of D . Then $q^{-1} q_*(C) \cdot D = q^{-1} q_*(C \cdot D)$.*

Proof. First, we split M into its connected components $M = \bigoplus_i M_i$ and pull back the functions that cut out the diagonal of $B(M_i) \times B(M_i)$ to $B(M) \times B(M)$. With the help of lemma 2.3 this gives us functions on $B(M) \times B(M)$ which cut out the diagonal and are affine linear on a polyhedral structure of $B(M) \times B(M)$ with lineality space Δ_L .

Second, set $j : B(M) \times B(M) \rightarrow (B(M) \times B(M))/\Delta_L$. Then we have $q^{-1} q_*(C) \times D = j^{-1} j_*(C \times D)$. Thus we are in the situation of the previous lemma, and intersecting with the diagonal gives $j^{-1} j_*(\Delta_{B(M)} \cdot C \times D)$. After projecting, this is $q^{-1} q_*(C \cdot D)$ and we are done. \square

Proof of proposition 5.4. Let $q : B(M) \rightarrow B(M)/L$ be the quotient map. For any cycle A having lineality space L the following equality holds:

$$(q \times q)^{-1} \Delta_{A/L} = (\text{id} \times q)^{-1} (\text{id} \times q)_* \Delta_A. \quad (5.1)$$

The set-theoretic equality is clear; the equality of the cycles follows from the fact that all involved weights are inherited by the weights of A . By definition of our intersection products and equation (5.1) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{B(M)/L} \cdot (C \times D) &= ((q \times q)^{-1} \Delta_{B(M)/L} \cdot q^{-1} C \times q^{-1} D)/L \times L \\ &= (((\text{id} \times q)^{-1} (\text{id} \times q)_* \Delta_{B(M)}) \cdot q^{-1} C \times q^{-1} D)/L \times L, \end{aligned}$$

as well as

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{C \cdot D} &= ((q \times q)^{-1} (\Delta_{(q^{-1} C \cdot q^{-1} D)/L}))/L \times L \\ &= ((\text{id} \times q)^{-1} (\text{id} \times q)_* (\Delta_{q^{-1} C \cdot q^{-1} D}))/L \times L \\ &= ((\text{id} \times q)^{-1} (\text{id} \times q)_* (\Delta_{B(M)} \cdot q^{-1} C \times q^{-1} D))/L \times L. \end{aligned}$$

Now the claim follows from lemma 5.6. \square

Remark 5.7. Let $B(M)/L$ be a quotient of a matroid variety and assume we can cut out the diagonal $\Delta_{B(M)/L}$ in $B(M)/L \times B(M)/L$ with a collection of rational functions. Then the intersection product defined by this collection coincides with the one defined in 5.2. This follows from proposition 5.4 together with property (6) of theorem 4.5.

Remark 5.8. Lemma 4.7 also holds if we replace $B(M)$ by $B(M)/L$, i.e. we have

$$\alpha_*(C \cdot D) = \alpha_*(C) \cdot \alpha_*(D)$$

for any isomorphism of $\alpha : B(M)/L \rightarrow B(M')/L'$. We first use remark 5.3 and write $B(M)/L = (B(M) \times L')/(L \times L')$ resp. $B(M')/L' = (L \times B(M'))/(L \times L')$. In other words, we can assume that $B(M)$ and $B(M')$ lie in the same ambient vector space and that $L = L'$. In this situation we can lift α to an isomorphism $\tilde{\alpha} : B(M) \rightarrow B(M')$ with $q \circ \tilde{\alpha} = \alpha \circ q$ and use lemma 4.7.

6. SMOOTH VARIETIES AND LOCALITY

For the sake of completeness, in the following we give a (preliminary) definition of smooth tropical varieties (whose local models are matroid varieties modulo lineality spaces) and extend the intersection product to those. For the latter we have to show that the intersection product can be computed “locally”.

Definition 6.1. A *smooth tropical variety* is a topological space X together with an open cover $\{U_i\}$ and homeomorphisms

$$\phi_i : U_i \rightarrow W_i \subseteq |B(M)/L| \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n/L$$

such that

- each W_i is an (euclidean) open subset of $|B(M)/L|$ for a suitable matroid M with (suitable) lineality space L ;
- for each pair i, j , the transition map

$$\phi_j \circ \phi_i^{-1} : \phi_i(U_i \cap U_j) \rightarrow \phi_j(U_i \cap U_j)$$

is the restriction of an affine \mathbb{Z} -linear map $\Phi_{i,j}$, i.e. the composition of a translation by a real vector and a \mathbb{Z} -linear map.

Let us stress again that this is only a provisional definition which is appropriate for the purposes of this paper. In particular, our definition does not allow any boundary points (i.e. points of “positive sedentarity”). However, we chose not to reflect this in a more complicated name.

Note also that a tropical cycle X in \mathbb{R}^n is a smooth variety if and only if for all points p in X the star $\text{Star}_X(p)$ is isomorphic to $B(M)/L$, the quotient of a suitable matroid variety.

Let $W \subseteq |B(M)/L| \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n/L$ be a set as in the previous definition. We can define polyhedral complexes and tropical cycles in W exactly as in $B(M)/L$ — by just defining a polyhedron in W to be the (non-empty) intersection of a polyhedron in $|B(M)/L| \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n/L$ with W . A set $C \subseteq W$ (or, more generally, a topological space) is called a *weighted set* if each point from a dense open subset of C is equipped with a non-zero integer weight which is locally constant (in the dense open subset). Two such weighted sets C, C' are said to *agree* and are thus identified if the sets are equal and the weight functions agree (where both defined). Note that each tropical cycle D in W can be regarded as a weighted set by inheriting the weight of each facet to its interior points.

Definition 6.2. Let X be a smooth tropical variety. A *tropical subcycle* of X is defined to be a weighted set C such that for all i the induced weighted set $\phi_i(C \cap U_i)$ agrees with a tropical cycle in W_i .

Of course, each smooth variety X contains the *fundamental cycle* X itself with constant weight 1 for all points.

If C, D are two tropical cycles in X , we want to define their intersection product in two steps: We first intersect C and D locally on each U_i (via ϕ_i) and then glue together the local

results. To make this approach work, it remains to be checked that intersection products on $B(M)/L$ can be computed locally, as in the \mathbb{R}^r -case (cf. [R, proposition 1.5.8]).

Let X be a tropical cycle in a vector space V and let p be a point in X . Recall that we defined $\text{Star}_X(p)$ to be the fan cycle containing all vectors v such that $p + \epsilon v \in |X|$ for sufficiently small ϵ . Let φ be a rational function on X . Then φ induces a function φ^p on $\text{Star}_X(p)$. Namely, we first restrict φ to a small neighbourhood of p and then extend it by linearity to $\text{Star}_X(p)$ (one might also normalise to $\varphi^p(0) = 0$). From the locality of $\varphi \cdot X$ it follows that

$$\text{Star}_{\varphi \cdot X}(p) = \varphi^p \cdot \text{Star}_X(p)$$

(cf. [R, proposition 1.2.12]).

In particular, if the functions $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_r$ cut out the diagonal of X in $X \times X$, then the functions $\varphi_1^{(p,p)}, \dots, \varphi_r^{(p,p)}$ cut out the diagonal of $\text{Star}_X(p)$ in $\text{Star}_{X \times X}(p, p) = \text{Star}_X(p) \times \text{Star}_X(p)$. Using these collections of functions to define intersection products on X resp. $\text{Star}_X(p)$, we obviously get the equality

$$\text{Star}_{C \cdot D}(p) = \text{Star}_C(p) \cdot \text{Star}_D(p),$$

where the left hand side (resp. right hand side) contains a product on X (resp. $\text{Star}_X(p)$).

Note again that the intersection product on $B(M)$ is independent of the chosen functions. Moreover, for each cycle C in $B(M)/L$ and $p \in |q^{-1}(C)|$ with $q(p) = p'$ we have $q^{-1} \text{Star}_C(p') = \text{Star}_{q^{-1}C}(p)$. This leads to the following statement.

Corollary 6.3. *Let C, D be subcycles of $B(M)/L$ and p a point of $B(M)/L$. Then the following equality holds:*

$$\text{Star}_{C \cdot D}(p) = \text{Star}_C(p) \cdot \text{Star}_D(p)$$

Let us now put things together. First, we have a well-defined intersection product on open sets $W \subseteq |B(M)/L| \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n/L$. Namely, for two cycles C, D in W , $C \cdot D$ is the subcycle of W which satisfies $\text{Star}_{C \cdot D}(p) = \text{Star}_C(p) \cdot \text{Star}_D(p)$, where the latter part of the equation is an honest intersection product of the two subcycles $\text{Star}_C(p), \text{Star}_D(p)$ on $B(M_p)/L$. This does not depend on the choice of M, L by remark 5.8.

When C, D are two subcycles of a smooth tropical variety X , then on each U_i we can compute $E_i := (C \cap U_i) \cdot (D \cap U_i)$. Using locality again, we see that on each overlap $U_i \cap U_j$ the weighted sets E_i and E_j agree. More precisely, this follows from the fact that for each point $p \in U_i \cap U_j$, the maps $\Phi_{i,j}$ resp. $\Phi_{j,i}$ provide isomorphisms between the stars of $W_i, \phi_i(C), \phi_i(D)$ at $\phi_i(p)$ on the one hand and the stars of $W_j, \phi_j(C), \phi_j(D)$ at $\phi_j(p)$ on the other hand. Therefore, also the stars of the local intersections $\phi_i(E_i)$ and $\phi_j(E_j)$ at p are isomorphic (cf. remark 5.8), which proves that E_i and E_j agree locally. We collect all this in the following theorem.

Definition and Theorem 6.4. *Let X be a smooth tropical variety and let C and D be subcycles of X . Then the intersection product of C and D on X , denoted by $C \cdot D$, is the unique subcycle of X such that*

$$(C \cdot D) \cap U_i = (C \cap U_i) \cdot (D \cap U_i)$$

holds for any U_i of the open cover. Moreover, this intersection product satisfies the following properties.

- (1) $\text{codim}(C \cdot D) = \text{codim } C + \text{codim } D$ (if $C \cdot D \neq 0$).
- (2) $|C \cdot D| \subseteq |C| \cap |D|$.
- (3) $(\varphi \cdot C) \cdot D = \varphi \cdot (C \cdot D)$ for any Cartier divisor φ on C .
- (4) $C \cdot X = C$.
- (5) $C \cdot D = D \cdot C$.
- (6) If $C = \Psi_1 \cdots \Psi_s \cdot X$, then $C \cdot D = \Psi_1 \cdots \Psi_s \cdot D$.

- (7) $(C \cdot D) \cdot E = C \cdot (D \cdot E)$.
- (8) $(C + D) \cdot E = C \cdot E + D \cdot E$.
- (9) $(A_1 \times A_2) \cdot (B_1 \times B_2) = (A_1 \cdot B_1) \times (A_2 \cdot B_2)$ if A_1, B_1 and A_2, B_2 are subcycles of the two smooth varieties X_1 and X_2 respectively.

Proof. We already discussed that our definition is well-defined. It remains to show the list of properties. In the case $X = B(M)$, all the properties have already been proven. The next step is $X = B(M)/L$, to which the properties immediately generalise. For the general case, note that all properties can be verified locally. Therefore, by our local definition of the general intersection product, all properties also hold in the general case. \square

Remark 6.5. Let X, Y be two smooth varieties. A tropical morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a continuous map such that for all i, j the map $\phi_j^Y \circ f \circ (\phi_i^X)^{-1}$ on the charts is induced by an affine \mathbb{Z} -linear map of the ambient vector spaces. We call f an isomorphism if there is an inverse tropical morphism $g : Y \rightarrow X$. We can extend remark 5.8 to this case, i.e. if f is an isomorphism and C and D are two subcycles of X , then

$$f_*(C \cdot D) = f_*(C) \cdot f_*(D).$$

Moreover, we can extend proposition 5.4 and check locally that

$$C \cdot D = \pi_*(\Delta_X \cdot C \times D)$$

holds for all smooth varieties X .

7. EXAMPLES

In this section we discuss a few examples. The first example compares our new definitions to the previously known cases of \mathbb{R}^r and L_k^n . The following examples are devoted to the moduli spaces of tropical rational curves.

Example 7.1. Let $M = U_{k+1, n+1}$ be the uniform matroid of rank $k + 1$ on the set $N := \{1, \dots, n + 1\}$ (i.e. each $k + 1$ -subset of N is a basis). Then $L := \mathbb{R} \cdot (1, \dots, 1)$ is the lineality space of $B(M)$, and $B(M)/L$ is isomorphic to $L_k^n = \max\{x_1, \dots, x_n, 0\}^{n-k} \cdot \mathbb{R}^n$. Thus we have reproved the result of [A1] that the cycles L_k^n admit an intersection product of cycles. Note that both intersection products agree by remark 5.7.

Example 7.2. The complete (undirected) graph K_{n-1} with $n - 1$ vertices defines a matroid on the set of edges $\{1, \dots, \binom{n-1}{2}\}$ whose independent sets are the trees in K_{n-1} . It was shown in [AK, chapter 4] that $B(K_{n-1})$ parameterises so-called *equidistant $(n - 1)$ -trees* (i.e. rooted trees with $n - 1$ labelled leaves and lengths on each edge such that the distance from the root to any leaf is the same). As a variation of this, we construct a bijection of $B(K_{n-1})/L$ (with $L := \mathbb{R} \cdot (1, \dots, 1)$) and \mathcal{M}_n , the space of n -marked abstract rational tropical curves (i.e. metric trees with bounded internal edges and n unbounded labelled leaves; see [GKM, chapter 3] for the construction of \mathcal{M}_n). Our bijection is analogous to the one in [AK] except for a global scalar factor. More important, we show that this map is actually a tropical isomorphism of the two fans, i.e. it is induced by a \mathbb{Z} -linear transformation of the ambient spaces. Hence \mathcal{M}_n can also be equipped with an intersection product of cycles.

Note that $B(K_{n-1})/L$ lives in $\mathbb{R}^{\binom{n-1}{2}}/L$, whereas \mathcal{M}_n lives in $\mathbb{R}^{\binom{n}{2}}/\text{Im}(\phi_n)$. Here, $\phi_n : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\binom{n}{2}}$ is the linear map defined by $(a_1, \dots, a_n) \mapsto ((a_i + a_j))_{i,j}$. We define the linear map f by

$$f : \mathbb{R}^{\binom{n-1}{2}}/L \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\binom{n}{2}}/\text{Im}(\phi_n)$$

$$(a_{i,j})_{i,j} \mapsto (b_{i,j})_{i,j}, \quad \text{with } b_{i,j} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } n \in \{i, j\} \\ 2 \cdot a_{i,j}, & \text{else} \end{cases}.$$

It is easy to see that f is well-defined and injective. Since its domain and target space have the same dimension, it follows that f is a linear transformation.

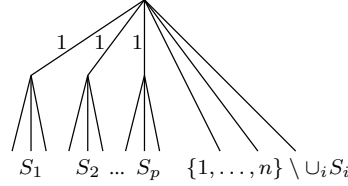
Let F be a flat of the matroid corresponding to K_{n-1} . Then F is a vertex-disjoint union of complete subgraphs S_1, \dots, S_p of K_{n-1} , and

$$f(V_F) = (b_{i,j})_{i,j}, \text{ with } b_{i,j} = \begin{cases} -2, & \text{if } \{i,j\} \subseteq V(S_t) \text{ for some } t \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases},$$

where the $V(S_t)$ denote the sets of vertices of the complete subgraphs S_t . We define a vector $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$ by setting $a_i = 1$ if $i \in V(S_t)$ for some t , and $a_i = 0$ otherwise. Then

$$(f(V_F) + \phi_n(a))_{i,j} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \{i,j\} \subseteq V(S_t) \text{ for some } t, \text{ or } i,j \notin V(S_t) \text{ for all } t \\ 1, & \text{if } i \in V(S_t) \text{ for some } t, \text{ and } j \notin V(S_s) \text{ for all } s \\ 2, & \text{if there are } s \neq t \text{ with } i \in V(S_s), j \in V(S_t) \end{cases}.$$

The metric graph with n leaves associated to this vector, denoted by M_F , is depicted in the following picture.



We see from this description that f also gives an isomorphism of the underlying lattices $\mathbb{Z}^{\binom{n-1}{2}}/L \rightarrow \Lambda_n$. Here Λ_n is the lattice generated by metric graphs with only one internal edge of length 1 (see [GKM, construction 3.6]). $\mathbb{Z}^{\binom{n-1}{2}}/L$ is mapped to Λ_n as $\mathbb{Z}^{\binom{n-1}{2}}/L$ is spanned by the V_F and M_F is contained in Λ_n . Moreover, let $M_{I|J}$ be a generator of Λ_n corresponding to the graph whose single internal edge splits the leaves into the partition $I \cup J = \{1, \dots, n\}$ with $n \in J$. Then we have $M_{I|J} = M_F$, where F is the flat associated to the complete subgraph with vertex set I ; hence $M_{I|J}$ lies in the image of $\mathbb{Z}^{\binom{n-1}{2}}/L$.

It remains to check that f can be restricted to a bijection $B(K_{n-1})/L \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_n$. Sticking to the notation for the generators of Λ_n , we already saw that $M_F = M_{S_1|S_1^c} + \dots + M_{S_p|S_p^c}$. For a chain of flats \mathcal{F} , it follows that all the appearing partitions $I \cup J = \{1, \dots, n\}$ satisfy the following property: For each pair of partitions one part of the first partition is contained in one of the parts of the second partition. This is what is needed to ensure that each positive sum of such vectors $M_{I|J}$ still corresponds to a metric graph. Therefore, the image of $B(K_{n-1})/L$ is contained in \mathcal{M}_n . As \mathcal{M}_n is irreducible, we actually have equality.

Therefore, f induces a tropical isomorphism between $B(K_{n-1})/L$ and \mathcal{M}_n and thus \mathcal{M}_n inherits the intersection product of cycles from $B(K_{n-1})/L$. Note that this intersection product on \mathcal{M}_n is independent of the chosen isomorphism by remark 5.8.

Example 7.3. The moduli space $\mathcal{M}_n^{\text{lab}}(\Delta, \mathbb{R}^r)$ parameterises n -marked rational parameterised tropical curves of degree Δ in \mathbb{R}^r (cf. [GKM, definition 4.1]). It was shown in [GKM, proposition 4.7] that $\mathcal{M}_n^{\text{lab}}(\Delta, \mathbb{R}^r)$ can be identified with $\mathcal{M}_{n+|\Delta|} \times \mathbb{R}^r$. This identification together with the previous examples shows that we have an isomorphism

$$\mathcal{M}_n^{\text{lab}}(\Delta, \mathbb{R}^r) \cong B(K_{n+|\Delta|-1} \oplus U_{r+1,r+1})/L \times L',$$

where $K_{n+|\Delta|-1}$ is the complete graph matroid, $U_{r+1,r+1}$ is the uniform matroid of rank $r+1$ on $r+1$ elements and L resp. L' are their respectively “natural” one-dimensional

lineality spaces. This implies that there is an intersection product of cycles on $\mathcal{M}_n^{\text{lab}}(\Delta, \mathbb{R}^r)$ having the properties listed in theorem 6.4.

8. PULL-BACK OF CYCLES

When dividing out a lineality space $q : X \rightarrow X/L$, we defined by $q^{-1}(C)$ a very natural preimage for every cycle $C \in X/L$. Moreover, when we consider a modification $\pi : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ (with X, \tilde{X} smooth) given by a function φ on X , then for each $C \in X$ there is also a natural lift \tilde{C} of C to \tilde{X} . Namely, we can restrict φ to C and define \tilde{C} to be the modification of C by $\varphi|_C$.

In the following, we will see that both cases are examples of a more general construction. This generalisation is useful when dealing with a chain of several modifications and when showing that our intersection product agrees with the definitions made in [S1]. A discussion of this construction for less general smooth varieties (in our terminology, in the case of only uniform matroids) can be found in [A1, section 3].

Definition 8.1. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of smooth tropical cycles. We define the pull-back of a cycle C in Y to be

$$f^*C := \pi_*(\Gamma_f \cdot (X \times C)),$$

where $\pi : X \times Y \rightarrow X$ is the projection to the first factor and Γ_f is the graph of f (that means $\Gamma_f := \gamma_{f*}(X)$, with $\gamma_f : X \rightarrow X \times Y$, $x \mapsto (x, f(x))$).

Note that here $\Gamma_f \cdot (X \times C)$ is an intersection product of cycles in $X \times Y$, which is smooth by our assumptions. By definition, we see that the codimension of C in Y equals the codimension of f^*C in X and $|f^*C| \subseteq f^{-1}|C|$. Moreover, we obviously have $f^*(C + C') = f^*C + f^*C'$.

Example 8.2. Let us give some examples.

- (1) Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of smooth tropical cycles. Then $f^*Y = X$. This follows easily from $\pi_*(\Gamma_f) = X$.
- (2) Now we assume additionally that $C = \varphi_1 \cdots \varphi_l \cdot Y$ is a subcycle of Y cut out by some functions. Then we have

$$f^*C = f^*\varphi_1 \cdots f^*\varphi_l \cdot X.$$

Indeed, if we denote the two projections of $X \times Y$ by π_X and π_Y , then by definition the function $\pi_Y^*\varphi_1$ agrees on Γ_f with the function $\pi_X^*f^*\varphi_1$ and the above equation follows from projection formula.

- (3) Let $\text{id} : X \rightarrow X$ be the identity morphism. Then $\Gamma_{\text{id}} = \Delta_X$, and we conclude $\text{id}^*C = X \cdot C = C$ for all subcycles C of X .
- (4) Let $p : X \times Y \rightarrow Y$ be a projection. Then $\Gamma_p = X \times \Delta_Y$, and it follows easily that $p^*C = X \times C$ for all subcycles C of Y .

Our next goal is to prove the following properties of pull-backs:

Theorem 8.3. Let X, Y and Z be smooth tropical varieties and let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and $g : Y \rightarrow Z$ be two morphisms. Let C, C' be two cycles in Y , D a cycle in X and E a cycle in Z . Then the following holds:

- (1) $C \cdot f_*D = f_*(f^*C \cdot D)$
- (2) $f^*(C \cdot C') = f^*C \cdot f^*C'$
- (3) $(g \circ f)^*E = f^*g^*E$

In a first step we prove the theorem for matroid varieties X, Y, Z . We need the following lemma:

Lemma 8.4. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism between matroid varieties. Then we have*

$$(\{x\} \times Y) \cdot \Gamma_f = \{(x, f(x))\} \quad (8.1)$$

for each point x of X .

Let $g : Y \rightarrow Z$ be another morphism of matroid varieties and set $\Phi : X \rightarrow X \times Y \times Z$, $x \mapsto (x, f(x), g(f(x)))$. Then we have

$$\Phi_* X = (\Gamma_f \times Z) \cdot (X \times \Gamma_g). \quad (8.2)$$

Analogously, if $h : X \rightarrow Z$ is another morphism of matroid varieties and we set $\Phi : X \rightarrow X \times Y \times Z$, $x \mapsto (x, f(x), h(x))$, then we have

$$\Phi_* X = (\Gamma_f \times Z) \cdot (\Gamma_h \times Y). \quad (8.3)$$

Note that, by abuse of notation with regard to the order of the factors, $(\Gamma_h \times Y)$ sits inside $X \times Y \times Z$.

Proof. We start with equation (8.1). It is obvious that both sides are supported on the point $(x, f(x))$, so it suffices to check that the degree on the left hand side is 1. To do this, we can assume that $x = 0$ is the origin and is cut out by rational functions on X . Then $\{x\} \times Y$ is cut out by the pull backs of these functions and the projection formula proves the claim.

For equation (8.2), we also start by noting that the supports on both sides must be equal. This follows from the fact that $\Phi_* X$ is irreducible and the support of the right hand side is obviously contained in $|\Phi_* X|$. So again, both sides can only differ by a global factor. It is easy to see that this factor is indeed 1: For example, we can intersect both sides with $\{x\} \times Y \times Z$, where $x \in |X|$ is any point. Using equation (8.1) and part (9) of theorem 6.4 it follows that we get $1 \cdot \{(x, f(x), g(f(x)))\}$ on both sides.

Equation (8.3) can be proven completely analogously. \square

Proof of theorem 8.3 for matroid varieties X, Y, Z . We give (rather short) proofs of the three properties if X, Y, Z are matroid varieties. We skip the details of a couple of straightforward computations which can be found in more details in [A1]. In what follows, $\pi := \pi_X$ denotes the projection of a product of X, Y and Z to the factor X .

To prove (1), it essentially suffices to show $(f \times \text{id})^* \Delta_Y = \Gamma_f$, where $f \times \text{id} : X \times Y \rightarrow Y \times Y$. Using this, a straightforward computation shows

$$C \cdot f_* D = f_* \pi_*(\Gamma_f \cdot D \times C) = f_*(f^* C \cdot D).$$

The equation $(f \times \text{id})^* \Delta_Y = \Gamma_f$ is clear set-theoretically and the equality of weights can be checked using the first equation of lemma 8.4 and part (2) of example 8.2.

To prove (2), another computation shows

$$f^*(C \cdot C') = \pi_*((\Gamma_f \times Y) \cdot (X \times \Gamma_{\text{id}_Y}) \cdot (X \times C \times C'))$$

and

$$f^* C \cdot f^* C' = \pi_*(\pi_{1,2}^* \Gamma_f \cdot \pi_{1,3}^* \Gamma_f \cdot (X \times C \times C')),$$

with $\pi_{1,i} : X \times Y \times Y \rightarrow (x, y_1, y_2) \mapsto (x, y_i)$. Using both the second and third equality of lemma 8.4 (with $h = f$ and $g = \text{id}$) together with part (4) of example 8.2, we see that both terms coincide.

To prove (3), we compute easily

$$(g \circ f)^* E = \pi_*(\Phi_* X \cdot (X \times Y \times E)),$$

where $\Phi : X \rightarrow X \times Y \times Z$ maps x to $(x, f(x), g(f(x)))$, and

$$f^* g^* E = \pi_*((\Gamma_f \times Z) \cdot (X \times \Gamma_g) \cdot (X \times Y \times E)).$$

Using the second equation of lemma 8.4 again, the claim follows. \square

In order to extend this proof to arbitrary smooth varieties we need another technical proposition:

Proposition 8.5. *Consider the following commutative diagram of tropical morphisms.*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B(M) & \xrightarrow{g} & B(N) \\ q \downarrow & & \downarrow j \\ B(M)/L & \xrightarrow{f} & B(N)/K \end{array}$$

Here L, K are lineality spaces and q, j are the respective quotient maps. Then the following equality holds:

$$q^{-1} f^* C = g^* j^{-1} C,$$

or equivalently

$$f^* C = (g^* j^{-1} C)/L.$$

Proof. Since the cycles Γ_f and Γ_g carry only trivial weights, the equality

$$|(q \times j)^{-1} \Gamma_f| = \{(x, y) : x \in |B(M)|, j(y) = f \circ q(x)\} = |(\text{id} \times j)^{-1}(\text{id} \times j)_*(\Gamma_g)|$$

implies the equality of cycles

$$(q \times j)^{-1} \Gamma_f = (\text{id} \times j)^{-1}(\text{id} \times j)_*(\Gamma_g).$$

Let $\pi : B(M)/L \times B(N)/K \rightarrow B(M)/L$ and $\tilde{\pi} : B(M) \times B(N) \rightarrow B(M)$ projections to the first factor. It follows from the above equality that

$$\begin{aligned} f^* C &= \pi_*(((q \times j)^{-1} \Gamma_f \cdot (B(M) \times j^{-1} C))/L \times K) \\ &= \pi_*(((\text{id} \times j)^{-1}(\text{id} \times j)_*(\Gamma_g) \cdot (B(M) \times j^{-1} C))/L \times K). \end{aligned}$$

Applying lemma 5.6 to the quotient map $(\text{id} \times j)$, we see that the above is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} &\pi_*(((\text{id} \times j)^{-1}(\text{id} \times j)_*(\Gamma_g \cdot (B(M) \times j^{-1} C)))/L \times K) \\ &= \pi_*((\text{id} \times j)_*(\Gamma_g \cdot (B(M) \times j^{-1} C))/L \times \{0\}) \\ &= (\tilde{\pi}_*(\Gamma_g \cdot (B(M) \times j^{-1} C)))/L \\ &= (g^* j^{-1} C)/L. \end{aligned}$$

□

Proof of theorem 8.3 for smooth cycles X, Y, Z . We have already proved the claim for matroid varieties X, Y and Z . Using proposition 8.5, we see that theorem 8.3 also holds if X, Y, Z are quotients of matroid varieties by lineality spaces. Moreover, as all constructions are based on intersection products and therefore are defined locally, the statements hold in fact for all smooth varieties (in our sense). □

Remark 8.6. Let $B(M)$ be a matroid variety with lineality space L and let $q : B(M) \rightarrow B(M)/L$ be the quotient map. Then the pull-back $q^*(C)$ coincides with $q^{-1}(C)$ as defined previously. This is a direct consequence of proposition 8.5.

Remark 8.7. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of smooth tropical varieties such that $f_*(X) = Y$. Then it follows from the first part of theorem 8.3 that $f_* f^*(C) = C$ holds for any cycle C in Y .

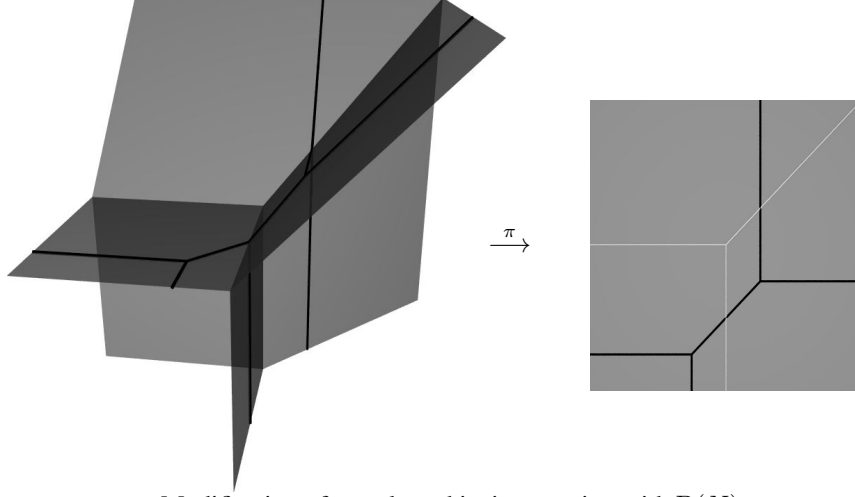
We now come back to the meaning of pull-backs in the case of modifications.

Lemma 8.8. *Let Q, M and N be (loopfree) matroids and let e be an element in Q (which is not a coloop) such that $Q \setminus e = M, Q/e = N$. Consider the corresponding modification $\pi : B(Q) \rightarrow B(M)$ and let φ be the modification function on $B(M)$ (as described in*

proposition 3.10). For any subcycle C of $B(M)$, let \tilde{C} be the modification of C by φ . Then the equality

$$\tilde{C} = \pi^* C$$

holds.



Modification of a cycle and its intersection with $B(N)$

Proof. The modification of C along the function φ is the (uniquely determined) cycle \tilde{C} in $B(Q)$ satisfying $\pi_* \tilde{C} = C$ and $\tilde{C}^{\cap e} = \varphi \cdot C$. We show that $\pi^* C$ fulfils those two conditions: As $\pi_* B(Q) = B(M)$, the first equality follows from remark 8.7. As for $(\pi^* C)^{\cap e} = \varphi \cdot C$, we first pick a real constant r large enough such that $B(N) = \pi_*(\max\{x_e, -r\} \cdot B(Q))$ holds. Applying theorem 8.3 again provides

$$\varphi \cdot C = C \cdot B(N) = \pi_*(\pi^* C \cdot \max\{x_e, -r\} \cdot B(Q))$$

It follows that $\varphi \cdot C = (\pi^* C)^{\cap e}$. \square

Applying this lemma to a whole series of modifications, we get the following corollary.

Corollary 8.9. *Let $B(Q)$ and $B(M)$ be matroid varieties such that $Q \setminus R = M$ (for suitable R) and choose a series of matroid modifications*

$$B(Q) = B(M_0) \xrightarrow{\pi_1} B(M_1) \xrightarrow{\pi_2} \dots \xrightarrow{\pi_n} B(M_n) = B(M).$$

Let C be a cycle in $B(M)$ and let \tilde{C} be its repeated modification along $\pi_n, \dots, \pi_2, \pi_1$. Then \tilde{C} is in fact independent of the chosen series of modifications.

Moreover, let $B(N) \subseteq B(M)$ be two matroid varieties and let Q be the matroid such that $Q \setminus R = M$ and $Q/R = N$ (cf. proof of proposition 3.3). Let C be any cycle in $B(M)$. Then the intersection product $B(N) \cdot C$ can be computed as $(\pi^ C)^{\cap R}$, where $\pi : B(Q) \rightarrow B(M)$. In other words, we get $B(N) \cdot C$ by performing a series of modifications that lift C to a cycle in $B(Q)$, and then intersecting with a boundary part.*

Another important consequence of lemma 8.8 is that we can now prove that our intersection product coincides with the definitions made in [S1].

Theorem 8.10. *Let $B(M)$ be a matroid variety and let C, D be two cycles in $B(M)$. We denote by $C.D$ the recursive intersection product defined in [S1, definition 3.6]. Then this intersection product coincides with the one defined in definition 4.3, i.e.*

$$C.D = C \cdot D.$$

Proof. The intersection product $C.D$ of [S1, definition 3.6] is defined recursively via modifications. Finally, the recursion uses the known intersection product on \mathbb{R}^n . As our definition gives back the same product on \mathbb{R}^n , we have agreement here. It remains to check that our definition satisfies the same recursion formula given by

$$C.D = \pi^*(\pi_*C.\pi_*D) + \pi^*\pi_*C.\Delta_D + \Delta_C.\pi^*\pi_*D + \Delta_C.\Delta_D,$$

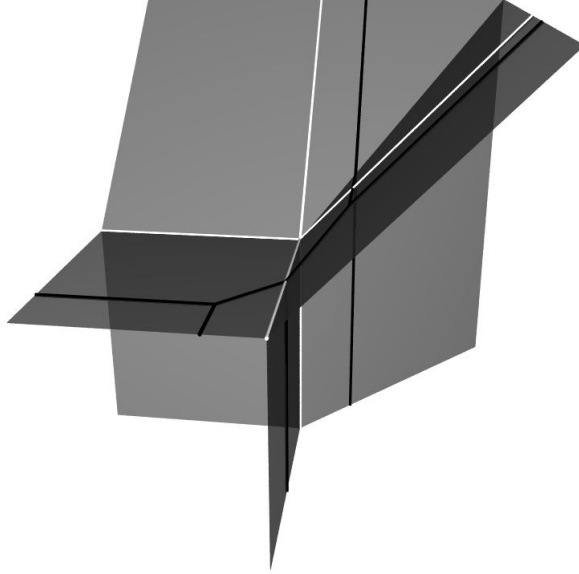
where $\pi : B(M) \rightarrow B(M \setminus e)$ is a modification and $\Delta_C = C - \pi^*\pi_*C$ resp. $\Delta_D = D - \pi^*\pi_*D$. Note that in [S1] π^*E is defined as the (restricted) modification of E , but by lemma 8.8 we know that we can also use our pull-back definition instead. Writing $C = \pi^*\pi_*C + \Delta_C$ and $D = \pi^*\pi_*D + \Delta_D$ we get

$$C.D = \pi^*\pi_*C.\pi^*\pi_*D + \pi^*\pi_*C.\Delta_D + \Delta_C.\pi^*\pi_*D + \Delta_C.\Delta_D,$$

noting that the first term equals $\pi^*\pi_*C.\pi^*\pi_*D = \pi^*(\pi_*C.\pi_*D)$ by theorem 8.3 property (2). So our intersection product satisfies the same recursion formula and therefore the definitions agree. \square

9. RATIONAL EQUIVALENCE ON MATROID VARIETIES

Let C be a cycle in $B(M)/L$. Then by contracting all bounded parts of C to the origin, we get the so-called *recession cycle* $\delta(X)$ of X (cf. [AR2, definition 8]). As a set, $|\delta(X)|$ is the limit of $t \cdot |C|$ when t goes to zero. The aim of this section is to show that C is *rationaly equivalent* to $\delta(C)$. In this context, rational equivalence in $B(M)/L$ is generated by those cycles which are push-forwards along some tropical morphism $f : A \rightarrow B(M)/L$ of a cycle $\varphi \cdot A$, where φ is a bounded function (cf. [AR2, definition 1]). Note that, by definition, if $C \sim 0$ in the ambient space X , then $C \sim 0$ also holds in any larger ambient space $Y \supseteq X$. Our first statement is again concerned with dividing out a lineality space.



A curve on $B(U_{3,4})/L$ and its recession cycle.

Proposition 9.1. *Let X be a cycle with lineality space L . Let C be a subcycle of X also having lineality space L . Then C is rationaly equivalent to zero on X if and only if C/L is rationaly equivalent to zero on X/L .*

Proof. As X is isomorphic to $X/L \times L$, it suffices to show that $C/L \times L$ is rationaly equivalent to zero on $X/L \times L$ if and only if C/L is rationaly equivalent to zero on X/L . The if-implication was proved in [AR2, lemma 2 (a)]. So let us assume that $C/L \times L$

is rationally equivalent to zero. That means by definition that there are a morphism $f : A \rightarrow X/L \times L$ and a bounded rational function φ on A such that $f_*(\varphi \cdot A) = C/L \times L$. Let $\pi_{X/L} : X/L \times L \rightarrow X/L$ and $\pi_L : X/L \times L \rightarrow L$ be projections to the respective factor. We choose rational function on L such that $\psi_1 \cdots \psi_{\dim L} \cdot L = \{0\}$. Now we just replace A by $A' := f^* \pi_L^* \Psi_1 \cdots f^* \pi_L^* \Psi_{\dim L} \cdot A$ and check by projection formula that $(\pi_{X/L} \circ f)_*(\varphi \cdot A') = C/L$ holds. \square

Remark 9.2. Note that on matroid varieties modulo lineality spaces $B(M)/L$, intersection products and pull-backs of cycles are compatible with rational equivalence. In other words, if C and C' are cycles in $B(M)/L$ with $C \sim C'$, then also $f^*C \sim f^*C'$ and $C \cdot D \sim C' \cdot D$ for any morphism $f : B(N)/K \rightarrow B(M)/L$ and any third cycle D in $B(M)/L$. This follows from the fact that cross products, intersections with rational functions as well as push-forwards are compatible with rational equivalence (cf. [AR2, lemma 2]), and the previous proposition.

In the following, if a is an element of the matroid M , we denote the corresponding projection by $\pi_a : B(M) \rightarrow B(M \setminus a)$. Furthermore, if \mathcal{F} is a chain of flats in M , then $\mathcal{F} \setminus a$ denotes the chain of flats in $M \setminus a$ obtained by intersecting each flat of \mathcal{F} with $E(M) \setminus a$.

In order to prove that every cycle in $B(M)/L$ is rationally equivalent to its recession cycle, we need the following lemmas:

Lemma 9.3. *Let $a, b \in E(M)$ be no coloops and assume that $\{b\}$ is a flat. Let C be a subcycle of $B(M)$ with $\pi_{a*}C = 0$. Then $\pi_{a*}\pi_b^*\pi_{b*}C = 0$.*

Proof. We choose a polyhedral structure \mathcal{C} of C which is compatible with pushing forward (cf. [R, lemma 1.3.4]) such that every cell of \mathcal{C} is contained in a cone of $B(M)$. As $\pi_{a*}C = 0$ we know that every cell of \mathcal{C} is contained in a cone $\langle \mathcal{F} \rangle$ of $B(M)$ satisfying $F_{i+1} = F_i \cup a$ for some i (as on the other facets, π_a is one-to-one and cannot delete non-zero cells of \mathcal{C}). In order to simplify the notations we assume that $b = |E(M)|$. Let φ be the piecewise linear function on $B(M \setminus b)$ which satisfies for all flats F of $M \setminus b$ that

$$\varphi(V_F) = \begin{cases} -1, & \text{if } b \in \text{cl}_M(F) \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}.$$

It follows from proposition 3.10 that $B(M)$ is the modification of $B(M \setminus b)$ along the rational function φ . Hence $\pi_b^*\pi_{b*}C$ is the modification of $\pi_{b*}C$ along φ (cf. lemma 8.8). It is easy to see that φ is given on a cone $\langle \mathcal{G} \rangle$ of $B(M \setminus b)$ by

$$\varphi|_{\langle \mathcal{G} \rangle}(x_1, \dots, x_{b-1}) = x_p, \text{ with } p \in G_{z+1} \setminus G_z \text{ and } z \text{ s.t. } b \in \text{cl}_M(G_{z+1}) \setminus \text{cl}_M(G_z).$$

We claim that for a chain of flats \mathcal{F} in M satisfying $F_{i+1} = F_i \cup a$ for some i , the restriction of φ to $\langle \mathcal{F} \setminus b \rangle$ does not depend on x_a : Assume the contrary is true; then our description of φ implies that

$$b \in \text{cl}_M(F_{i+1} \setminus b) \text{ and } b \notin \text{cl}_M(F_i \setminus b).$$

Note that $\text{cl}_M(F_{i+1} \setminus b) \subseteq F_{i+1}$ and $\text{cl}_M(F_i \setminus b) \subseteq F_i$; thus $b \in F_{i+1}$. As $F_{i+1} = F_i \cup a$, this implies that $b \in F_i$. It follows that $\text{cl}_M(F_i \setminus b) = F_i \setminus b$. Now F_i and $\text{cl}_M(F_i \setminus b \cup a) = F_{i+1}$ are both minimal flats containing the flat $F_i \setminus b$. But this is a contradiction since $F_i \subsetneq F_{i+1}$.

Let σ be a maximal cell of $\pi_b^*\pi_{b*}\mathcal{C}$ of the form $(\text{id} \times \varphi)(\pi_b(\tau))$, where τ is a maximal cell of \mathcal{C} . We can assume that the restriction of π_a to σ is injective (otherwise $\pi_a(\sigma)$ does not contribute to the push-forward). Since $\varphi|_{\pi_b(\tau)}$ does not depend on the a -th coordinate, we can conclude that $\alpha := \pi_{\{a,b\}}(\sigma)$ has the same dimension as σ . Let $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_p$ be the cells of \mathcal{C} mapped to α by $\pi_{\{a,b\}}$. As π_b is injective on σ_i , the cell σ_i turns into the cell

$$\tilde{\sigma}_i := \{(x_1, \dots, x_{b-1}, \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_{b-1})) : \exists x_b : (x_1, \dots, x_b) \in \sigma_i\}$$

in the cycle $\pi_b^* \pi_{b*} C$. The $\tilde{\sigma}_i$ are exactly the cells of $\pi_b^* \pi_{b*} C$ mapped to $\pi_a(\sigma)$ by π_a . Since $\pi_{\{a,b\}*} C = 0$, we can conclude that $\pi_a(\sigma)$ has weight 0 in $\pi_{a*} \pi_b^* \pi_{b*} C$. Now, the claim follows from the balancing condition. \square

Lemma 9.4. *Let C be a subcycle of a matroid variety $B(M)$. Assume that $B(M) \neq \mathbb{R}^{|E(M)|}$ and that $\{a\}$ is a flat for every $a \in E(M)$. If $\pi_{a*}(C) = 0$ for all $a \in E(M)$ which are not coloops of M , then $A = 0$.*

Proof. We choose a polyhedral structure \mathcal{C} of C such that every cell of \mathcal{C} is contained in a cone of $B(M)$. Let $\mathcal{F} = (\emptyset \subsetneq F_1 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq F_{r(M)-1} \subsetneq E(M))$ be an arbitrary maximal chain of flats of M . We choose i such that $|F_{i+1} \setminus F_i| > 1$ and $a \in F_{i+1} \setminus F_i$. The maximality of \mathcal{F} implies that a is not a coloop. As π_a is generically one-to-one (lemma 3.8) and its restriction to $\langle \mathcal{F} \rangle$ is injective, $\pi_{a*} C = 0$ implies that there is no cell $\sigma \in \mathcal{C}$ whose interior is contained in the interior of $\langle \mathcal{F} \rangle$.

Now we assume there is a cell σ of \mathcal{C} whose interior is contained in the interior of a codimension 1 cone $\langle \mathcal{G} \rangle$ of $B(M)$. Let $\mathcal{F} = (\emptyset \subsetneq F_1 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq F_{r(M)-1} \subsetneq E(M))$ be a maximal superchain (of flats) of \mathcal{G} . As before we choose $a \in F_{i+1} \setminus F_i$, with i satisfying $|F_{i+1} \setminus F_i| > 1$. Only cells of \mathcal{C} contained in $\langle \mathcal{G} \rangle$ or a facet adjacent to $\langle \mathcal{G} \rangle$ can potentially be mapped to $\pi_a(\sigma)$ by π_a . The first part of the proof thus implies that

$$0 = \omega_{\pi_{a*} C}(\pi_a(\sigma)) = \omega_C(\sigma).$$

Continuing this way, we see that $C = 0$. \square

Theorem 9.5. *Every subcycle C of a variety $B(M)/L$ is rationally equivalent to its recession cycle $\delta(C)$.*

Proof. By proposition 9.1 it suffices to show the statement for matroid varieties $B(M)$.

We first consider the case where $\{a\}$ is a flat for every $a \in E(M)$. We use induction on the codimension of $B(M)$: The induction start ($B(M) = \mathbb{R}^n$) was proved in [AR2, theorem 7]. We show that C is rationally equivalent on $B(M)$ to a fan cycle: After renaming the elements, we can assume that $\{1, \dots, k\}$ is the subset of elements of $E(M)$ which are not coloops. For $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ we set

$$C_0 := C, \quad C_i := C_{i-1} - \pi_i^*(\pi_{i*} C_{i-1} - \delta(\pi_{i*} C_{i-1})).$$

By induction $\pi_{i*} C_{i-1}$ is rationally equivalent to $\delta(\pi_{i*} C_{i-1})$. As pulling back preserves rational equivalence, it follows that C_i is rationally equivalent to C_{i-1} . We set

$$N_0 := C, \quad N_i := N_{i-1} - \pi_i^* \pi_{i*} N_{i-1},$$

and

$$F_0 := 0, \quad F_i := F_{i-1} + \pi_i^* \delta(\pi_{i*} N_{i-1}).$$

It is easy to see that for all i the cycle F_i is a fan cycle, $C_i = N_i + F_i$, and $\pi_{i*} N_i = 0$. Lemma 9.3 implies that $\pi_{i*} N_k = 0$ for all i ; thus $N_k = 0$ by lemma 9.4. Therefore, C is rationally equivalent to the fan cycle F_k . As $\delta(C)$ is the only fan cycle which is rationally equivalent to C on \mathbb{R}^n [AR2, lemma 6, theorem 7], we can conclude $F_k = \delta(C)$.

The general case follows from the observation that the projection $\pi_R : B(M) \rightarrow B(M \setminus R)$ is an isomorphism for $R = \text{cl}_M(\{a\}) \setminus a$. \square

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